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FILLING THE MONEY-BOX.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union* 561.** [NON-PARTY.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Owing to war-time conditions it is now impossible to have as much matter set up on Wednesdays as we have hitherto been able to do. We therefore beg that articles and letters should be sent in not later than Tuesday morning, first post.

Notes and News.

Women's Suffrage in Manitoba.

The Manitoba Legislature has passed the Women's Suffrage Bill unanimously, the measure not only enfranchising women, but also enabling them to become Members of Parliament. The State of Manitoba is thus the first to declare that women are competent not only to vote, but to stand for election, and represent the interests of voters. It is confidently expected that this victory will soon be followed by others, in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Settlers and Settlers' Wives.

In the scheme for settling discharged sailors and soldiers upon the land, which is now being considered by a committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture, it is apparently intended to make provision for instructing the wives of settlers—a matter, as *The Daily Telegraph* points out, quite as important as the instruction of the settlers themselves. To a small holder, a capable wife or sister may make all the difference between success and failure, and men who have endured the strain of a long campaign are likely to stand in special need of an efficient help-mate.

Penny Wise; Pound Foolish.

Commenting on the "penny-wise" methods of economy practised by the Government, a correspondent of the *New Statesman* refers to the scale of salaries paid to temporary clerks, more especially to the women. "If it was not for the public spirit of many women and girls of University education and high abilities, who prefer service under the Government at low rates of pay to work in banks and insurance offices at the full market value of their services (in the absence of so many young men of military age) the Civil Service generally, and the offices primarily responsible for the conduct of the war in particular, would be staffed with the most incompetent women clerks in the labour market. No private firm would dream of offering salaries to female clerks as low as the Treasury rates. If it did so it would know that it could only expect to get the hopelessly inefficient. As it is, ability above the average is only obtained in the case of women who have private means to supplement their salaries, or women who are prepared to make considerable sacrifices in order to serve the Government rather than private firms."

The Danger to School Discipline.

In *The Manchester Guardian* of February 7th, "A Schoolmaster" writes of the serious position created by the withdrawal from the work of education of "at least 81 per cent. of the eligible male teachers," which he calculates will eventually take place. Contrary to a writer in this month's *Englishwoman* on the same subject, he considers that every effort is being made to replace absent teachers by fully qualified substitutes, mainly by women who left the profession on marriage; but in a number of cases, inexperienced substitutes are being employed, while in many schools, teachers are working with double classes. "The prolonged absence," he writes, "of so many qualified teachers from school service is attended by two grave dangers: the power of the nation to wage a successful industrial war when the physical contest is decided is seriously compromised, while the presence of so many teachers, professionally unskilled, in the schools, is seriously subversive of sound discipline, especially in boys' schools. In the absence of so many heads of households upon war service, the problem of discipline in and out of schools is already assuming important proportions; and it is unfortunate that the wholesome discipline of the school should be threatened concurrently with that of the home. It is evident, therefore, that the strengthening of school staffs represents one of the urgent national problems brought by the war."

Unruly School Children.

This relaxation of discipline both in the school and in the home has led to a serious increase in juvenile crime. At the Tower Bridge Children's Court, on February 1st, the cases reached the unprecedented number of fifty-five, at Old Street Court ten boys were charged, and at Tottenham, where homes for children are stated to be full, there were also many cases. Other causes which contribute to the unruliness among boys are no doubt the darkened streets, the reduction in the numbers both of the police and of attendance officers through enlistment, and the "half-time" closing of schools in several districts.

At Croydon, where there has been a great deal of trouble with boys, the magistrates have just appointed five of their number to deal with charges against children where a *primâ facie* case has been made out at a first hearing. If these five have any special qualifications for their task, considerable improvement should be effected; but in order to be ready successful a Children's Court needs to be organised on quite different lines from those of a court for adults, and presided over by a magistrate who understands and sympathises with delinquent children, and has a wide knowledge of the conditions in which they mostly live. For such work women should be specially suitable. In America a woman judge has done excellent work in a children's court, and in this country women prohibition officers have proved a great success, though they are not yet employed as widely as they might be.

Women's Help with Juvenile Offenders.

American judges appear to rely to a great extent upon women's help in dealing with juvenile offenders. "In the same building where the Juvenile Court is located," says Judge Pinckney of the Juvenile Court of Cork Country (Illinois), "we have a detention home, and in that detention home we have several young women who are devoting their lives to children. If ever I am at a loss to know whether a child is telling the truth, I send the lad or lass upstairs and get one of our school teachers to turn the powers of her mind upon that particular child; and she seldom fails to get a good result. . . . I have the assistance of women in the trial of cases, and that is another reason why we are so successful."

"Insulting Behaviour."

In the *Constabulary Gazette*, for January 29th, there are some interesting comments upon the service rendered by the two women patrols in the Metal Bridge case, to which we called attention in our issue of January 21st. The writer of the article points out that this class of delinquent is almost immune from police interference. The prowler is on the look-out, and sometimes employs scouts, who give danger signals. "Women detectives will certainly go a long way in minimising this evil, provided that they are numerically strong and act with tact as well as with determination. There is no deterrent so effective as exposure." But, as the writer goes on to say, "the excellent ladies who are brave enough to face this work voluntarily, and as pioneers, repugnant though it must be to their feelings, are, it must be remembered, only tolerated by the police authorities. They are without legal status or powers, and unless they are granted authority and responsibility, and paid for their labours, they cannot hope to do more than touch the fringe of the subject. . . . The male police officer has no desire for work of this kind, and when it comes his way, if it is not thrust upon him, he prefers not to see it." A force of women, properly trained, constituted, armed with authority, and paid, would produce a cleansing of a squalid quarter of our social system. It is pleasant to put on record this cordial recognition of women's work, coming as it does from the police themselves; and to note that one of the most pressing problems, in their opinion, is the recognition by law of Women Patrols.

Women Omnibus Conductors.

The London General Omnibus Company has now decided to employ women as conductors, and states that the rate of payment will be the same as that of the men whom they replace—a minimum of 5s. 8d. a day, with extra for overtime. We learn also that the women whom it is proposed to employ as drivers of L.C.C. motor ambulances are to be paid at the same rate as men—38s. a week, with a six-monthly war bonus of £5.

Pit-Brow Lassies.

The Northumberland Miners' Association Executive have decided against the suggestion of the County Coal Owners that women should be employed at the pit-head during the war. It will be remembered that women were prohibited by Parliament from working at the pit-brow in 1911, at the instigation of the Scottish Miners' Federation, and in spite of a vigorous protest from the pit-brow lassies themselves, backed by the most convincing evidence that work at the pit-head is healthier than work in factories, they were arbitrarily deprived of "leave to toil."

Captain the Hon. R. S. A. Palmer.

Suffragists will have learnt with deep regret that Captain the Hon. R. S. A. Palmer, who was with the British Army in Mesopotamia, is missing. He is an ardent supporter of the Women's Suffrage movement, and has done most useful work for it. He had a large share in the work connected with the bringing out three years ago of a very useful little book, "Enquiry into the Effect of Woman Suffrage in America," and wrote an article in the "Nineteenth Century" summarising its general conclusions. It is earnestly hoped that anxiety on his behalf will soon be relieved. In the meantime, the greatest sympathy is felt for his parents, the Earl and Countess of Selborne.

Our Special Polish Number.

Next week's issue of The Common Cause will contain a number of articles on Poland, past and future, contributed by several well-known writers. Altogether it will be a number of great and special interest, and we would ask our readers to send in their orders for extra numbers as *early* as possible.

Technical Training for Women.

I. OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING.

An earlier number of The Common Cause foretold an assured success for women workers in oxy-acetylene welding, and time has proved that this prophecy was hardly bold enough.

In the class at Johnston Street, organised by the London Society for Women's Suffrage, pupils may still be seen working diligently amid the crackling showers of sparks, but in these weeks the workshop has much changed. Additional plant has been installed, and a greater number of pupils are now working. There is an atmosphere of busy stir, and every inch of space is now taken up with little tables at which sit practising welders, melting fresh metal with a blue and yellow flame, or testing the strength of a joint just made. The walls are completely hung with apparatus, and boxes of rough metal lie about in readiness for new practisers, who must reach a certain standard of speed and accuracy before passing into the aeroplane factories which have already bespoken them.

Groups of finished pupils have been placed in aircraft factories in or near London, and as time goes on the school will train more women, and they can be placed further afield. The first six pupils to pass out of the school felt that they were going forth as pioneers on a new and important venture. On their shoulders rested the responsibility of proving to the manufacturing world that women could, and would, make first-class welders. It remained to be seen whether the quality and quantity of their work would pass muster, or whether they would meet with prejudice, but most fortunately for the immediate success of the welding school the work of these pioneers was pronounced excellent by both English and French experts; these inspectors were at once amazed and delighted with such good work after a short training. The starting wage of 7d. per hour is likely to become 9d. and 10d., and perhaps in time the heights of 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. may be reached for special work.

So keen and enthusiastic were this first batch of craftswomen, and so anxious that the housing problem, which they had heard was likely to be a difficulty, should not prove a bar to their undertaking, that they had scoured the neighbourhood and booked their rooms fully a month before the date arranged for them to start work. Though unaccustomed to factory life, they were no wise daunted at the prospect of working factory hours, and complying with the usual regulations. Inspired by a high spirit of patriotism, they threw their whole souls into the work, feeling that in so doing they were helping to increase the national output.

At a well-known factory on the west side of London the new women welders were received with cheers by the workmen gathered at the gates to give them a welcome. Much gratified at this reception, they quietly took their places by the side of their fellow workers, confident that they would soon be able to do equal work and receive equal pay.

In view of the present need for women to assist the work of men, and in view also of the great future in aviation, we cannot too strongly emphasise the importance of this pioneer work, and too much praise cannot be given to the instructor, Miss Woodward, for the splendid training she gives.

Delegates to the Council Meeting will have the opportunity of seeing the welders at work at the two receptions which are to be held by the London Society on the evenings of February 17th and 18th, at the workshops, 5-7, Johnstone Street, W.

The appeal for £10,000 which the London Society is now making in order that it may carry on and extend its existing work, will, if raised, enable the present workshops to be enlarged, so that the great demand for women welders may be met. The Society also hopes to give scholarships, or the necessary maintenance grants to suitable women, to enable them to enter other of the many new trades and professions now opening to women. Trade chemistry, dental mechanics, glass blowing, watch and clock making, optical and scientific instrument making, and wireless telegraphy, are among the many interesting new spheres for women's skill, and if some of the capable young women who now seek useful work can be helped to obtain technical training for these things, the productiveness of the country will be considerably increased. Funds, however, are urgently needed, and should be sent without delay to the hon. treasurer, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, 58, Victoria Street.

Our Maternity Unit for Refugees in Russia.

A letter from Miss Knight, dated February 1st, and posted in Christiania, has just been received. The crossing was "ridiculously calm," and all was well, except that most of the Unit was suffering from the effects of the second inoculation against paratyphoid!

Now that the great pressure of work is for the moment lessened, it is pleasant to have an opportunity of expressing the gratitude we feel for the support and sympathy which we have received. If we have had to encounter great difficulties; we have also had the best help in overcoming them.

The Countess Beckendorff has allowed us to consult her freely, and has assured us of her keen interest and sympathy. Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., Red Cross Commissioner, has been unfailing in giving us advice on all points and at all times. We owe special thanks to the Joint Committee of the Red Cross and of the Order of St. John, and to Mr. Geoffrey Sawyer, the Secretary, for granting us every facility, even though ours is not technically a Red Cross Unit. Most timely and valuable aid was given by the London Society for W.S., in allowing their passport Secretary to undertake an onerous bit of work for us. The business firms, too, with which we have dealt have behaved most generously, and the delays have been due to prevalent conditions, and not to neglect.

From Russia comes the same assurance of generous support and encouragement. The Grand Duchess Kyril, our Patroness, has visited the barak with Miss Moberly, giving her personal attention and her wide practical knowledge to the details of its arrangements, pushing on the preparations until our administrator tells us that the men are working as workmen never worked before!

Lady Georgina Buchanan, the President of the little Hospital Committee, has laboured unceasingly and untiringly in its interests. She has given ungrudgingly of her time, her care, and her interest, besides her most generous support. Without her help it would have been quite impossible for our envoys to have carried things through, and to have won the confidence and support of the Tatiana Committee.

It is because of the welcome which we have received in Russia that the Committee has felt it possible to sanction the scheme proposed by Miss Moberly for Gatchina. Funds come in slowly, if steadily, not from any lack of sympathy, for that is widespread, but because much has already been given, and existing claims cannot be neglected. But Miss Moberly has no hesitation in saying that if we can supply the *personnel*, and organisation, and funds to equip, send out, and pay the workers, a large part of the cost of upkeep will be forthcoming in Russia, always provided that we are able to maintain the standard of work which is expected of us.

It is heart-breaking to have to put any limit to our undertakings. We should like to be able to appoint Miss Moberly Director of Units which should be moved here and there in Russia according to the shifting needs, collaborating with other relief agencies, supplementing their wants and co-operating in the efforts which are being made to stem the tide of suffering. For the moment, however, we cannot look beyond Gatchina.

The Committee does not consider that this Unit will be at all costly, in proportion to the value of the work to be done. In all probability some members of the Petrograd Unit will be transferred to Gatchina, and a proportion of the stores and equipment. Among her other activities, Lady Georgina has organised a working-party, which will provide each mother and baby with an outfit on leaving the Petrograd Hospital; but Gatchina can swallow up almost any quantity of clothes. We trust that this scheme will be carried through as soon as the necessary arrangements for accommodation can be carried out, for every day gained is a chance of saving children's lives. The rate of mortality is still terribly high.

It is cheering to read in Miss Thurstan's last letter the story of one small life saved. A Russian Sister picked up a tiny baby lying alone on the icebound banks of the Dwina. She took it back to the Hospital, where they cared for it and named it Dwina. But the baby throve so well that soon they were reluctantly obliged to send her to a Foundling Hospital, where there are only too many waifs, some of whom, however, being found again by their relatives.

Miss Thurstan's time in Russia is shortly coming to an end. During the last fortnight a tour to the more distant centres may be arranged for her, but we hope that before she returns to her work at the N.U.T.N. she will be able to give us an immense amount of first-hand information.

At the end of this week Mrs. Alys Russell starts for the United States, to speak for our Russian Units fund, and on the general work of the Suffrage Society. We can ill spare Mrs. Russell from the Committee, on which her constant help has been invaluable. This tour in America is only another expression of her devotion to the cause of babies—this time it is Polish babies. Our best wishes go with her, and our gratitude for offering this important service.

On the Study of International Questions.

There is at the present time a growing sense of the importance of public opinion; and yet we may still meet those who regard it is a capricious influence, ready to be swayed this way or that by the reports of the moment. No individual considers his or her own opinion capricious and irresponsible; but we are apt to forget that we ourselves are the public, and that we inevitably contribute to the power or the worthlessness of public opinion. The more we reflect upon the national and political problems of the moment, and the influences which are acting upon them, the more we must realise the urgency of developing in this country a conscious and responsible public opinion, which shall be capable of expression, and no longer dependent upon the interests of professional journalists. Whatever the settlement after the war is to be, it is of the greatest importance that it shall be a settlement which has the real assent of the people; for without the assent of the people there can be no ultimate security.

Suffragists in the past have done a great deal of educational work. We believe that when women have the vote a large number will be added to the intelligent and responsible part of the electorate. But the knowledge and interests of Suffragists hitherto have been chiefly concerned with social and industrial questions; it has often been the plea of the Anti-suffragist that women have no grasp of foreign affairs. To-day, no British citizen, man or woman, can remain unconcerned in foreign affairs—or let us rather say, in international affairs. Even those who profess to take no interest in such things cannot do their shopping or post their letters without being sensible of some of the changes in England's international relations. Whether or not they are prompted to inquire into the causes and results of these changed relations depends partly on themselves and partly on those with whom they come in contact.

Now I want to suggest that *all* Suffragists should make it their business to consider and set others to consider the question of international relations past and present, and of the new international relations which are desirable in the future. It may be said that most members of the National Union are far too busy to undertake such a high-sounding task. But, after all, these questions have got to be considered; and it lies with us to a great extent to determine whether they shall be considered *and settled* by a well-informed and intelligent majority, or by an official and privately-informed minority. For the present, we have given up political propaganda in our own immediate cause; but we have decided to organise educational work dealing with "the causes of the war and the prevention of future wars." Surely we might do far more than we have done hitherto to make this educational work really valuable and far-reaching in its effects.

It is a truism among Suffragists that interest results from responsibility. If those who "take no interest" in questions of war and peace would realise that they are in fact responsible in their measure for the kind of settlement which is to follow the war, and for contributing something to public opinion on this question, there is little doubt that they would find their interest in it rapidly increasing.

Many societies have no doubt already organised lectures and study groups to discuss these subjects, and those who have done so can best realise their value. But unfortunately there have been few reports of their work. I should like to suggest that every such group should be asked to report from time to time, through THE COMMON CAUSE, on the work it has done and the conclusions it has arrived at. This would give an opportunity for discussion between those who are studying international questions all over the country; and a comparison of opinions and conclusions, as well as suggestions about books and methods of work, would be of great value.

I would call upon all branches of the National Union to lose no time in doing their utmost to organise the study of international questions. The lists of lectures and of literature, and the suggested schemes of work for study circles, which are supplied from Headquarters, give the necessary information. It is for us to use it to good purpose, so that we may not be found, in the words of Lord Haldane, "as unprepared for peace as we were for some of the exigencies of this war." **M. E. BURNS.**

NEWS OF OUR SERBIAN UNITS.

Information has been received through the United States Embassy regarding the Serbian Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Dr. Alice Hutchison, we are informed, was removed from Vrnjatschka Banja with the whole of her Unit, on November 30th, to Krushievatz. From there they were sent on December 4th to Kevevara, in Hungary, the equipment being left at Krushievatz. The Unit was still at Kevevara on January 6th. With regard to the party at Krushievatz under Dr. Elsie Inglis, we learn that nineteen members arrived in Vienna on Saturday, January 8th, and were to be sent to the town of Waidhofen a.d. Thaya, "to await the decision of the military authorities relative to their repatriation." The names of these are as follows: Dr. Davidson, Dr. Macdougall, Misses Bowhill, Brown, Fletcher, Skea, Scorgie, Pettigrew, Smith, Lamb, Gibson, Mortimer, Hiney, Jones, Duke, Gregory, Hoare, Lees, and Madan.

The United States Embassy in Vienna states that measures have been taken to see that this party, if necessary, be supplied with any money they may require for their maintenance.

With regard to Dr. Inglis and the remaining members of her party, no definite information is given, beyond the fact that Dr. Inglis's name is mentioned along with those of several other doctors said to be still in Vrnjatschka Banja on Dec. 1st.

NEW ZEALAND NOTES.

Despite the clamant necessities of war, New Zealand has resumed its programme of prison reform. The Probation Act of a few years back and the kindly offices of the Prison Board—constituted in 1911—combine to keep young first-offenders out of prison and give older ill-doers a chance of redemption. We have the practical working of a Children's Court, and the officers of the Church's social work have a definite standing in the courts regarding delinquent children.

There are only about sixty women criminals in the country; these are now in one building in Christchurch, under a capable and conscientious matron, every effort being made to bring the inmates under good and up-building influences. They are attended by a woman-doctor.

Boys are similarly gathered in one centre at Invercargill, where they have regular schooling and instruction in useful crafts. Invercargill is one of the twelve districts, by the way, where the sale of liquor is prohibited, and in all of them crime has amazingly diminished.

For some years tree-planting camps have been established up country, where better-class prisoners enjoy certain privileges, as well as the open-air life, and a prison farm has been doing good work in the North Island. Another prison farm is being built some miles from Christchurch; when it is opened the Christchurch Gaol will be closed, as the Dunedin Gaol has been.

The National Register for Men has just been completed, with gratifying results. Practically 110,000 men have announced their willingness to serve. It is regarded that the fear of conscription is over. From the first the Government declared itself utterly averse from conscription, unless voluntary methods failed. The whole country is firm for the prosecution of the war till a lasting peace can be hoped for.

January will see the registration of those women free to offer for service, according to the optional clause in the Bill. Most of our women are already occupied, but enthusiasm of a sober sort is strong, and the Premier has expressed the Government's entire confidence in the women of the Dominion, whatever be the call.

New Zealand has heard with sorrowful pride the grand story of our nurses on the *Marquette*. Ten of them perished, but they, as well as those rescued, met the disaster with noble fortitude, calling, "The fighting-men first!" when chances of safety were offered to them.

The second hospital ship given by New Zealand, magnificently fitted up, has just sailed. Seventy nurses are on board. A small band of volunteer nurses, equipped privately, has gone some weeks ago, and another will soon follow.

The pay and pensions offered to New Zealand nurses have excited most favourable comments abroad.

The Red Cross has branches in every town. Many women are giving their whole time to the work, as well as to that of the Lady Liverpool Fund for helping our own soldiers. The organisation is excellent, and, as is always the case in New Zealand, co-operation between men and women in public work is most hearty and effective.

Jessie Mackay.

Reviews.

Finland and the Finns, by Arthur Reade, Lecturer in English at the University of Helsingfors. (Messrs. Methuen & Co. Ltd.)

This book, evidently written with an inside knowledge of and sympathy with the subject, is a very welcome change from the book of "impressions" which enterprising editors, through the medium of touring journalists, have been in the habit of laying before the public of late years. Mr. Reade gives us a very vivid picture, or rather a series of pictures, of Finland and the Finns, and if he has a fault, it is perhaps that he attempts almost too much, and hurries the reader along through history, politics, economics, sociology, art, literature, music and psychology with a nearly breathless haste. Finland is practically an "undiscovered country," and, though the information conveyed, on the material side, is most interesting, the reader will be caught chiefly, as the author evidently is, by the ancient runes, the folk songs and the natural features of

> "The last and wildest stretch of earth
> Where Europe's genius built a hearth;
> The last and furthest-flung outpost
> 'Gainst night and death and frost,"

and through them to the soul of Finland and to sympathy with the Finns in their struggle for liberty and light.

The chapters on Finnish literature, art, music, education, industry and many other subjects are full of interest, and often of fascination.

It is, however, the chapter on the Rights of Women that is of absorbing interest to Suffragists. Especially so is the sketch of the career of Minna Canth, one of Finland's leading novelists and playwrights and the pioneer of the woman's movement. Born in 1844 and educated for a schoolmistress, she married young, and found herself at the age of thirty-five a widow with seven children to support. Some of her remarks might be written by a present-day Suffragist. "I place," she says, "the responsibility of every bad mistake I made . . . . on the wretched system of education which, instead of preparing woman for life, drives her helplessly astray . . . . the crisis was past, but I issued from it with my eyes open, not only to what is false in woman's position in society, but also to various other social injustices and wrongs. No reference to 'existing conditions,' 'historical evolution,' or 'political wisdom' can compel them (women) to endure injustices so long as they are not given the right, *by participating in legislation*, to try to re-shape these conditions and themselves, to exercise influence on the course of historical evolution."

The seeds sown by Minna Canth bore fruit later on; in 1905 the Finnish Diet gave woman the political franchise. "The last and wildest stretch of earth" was the first European country to recognise the Rights of Women. For this step the author assigns as the chief reason "the unusually large share taken by women in the life of the nation"—"their conduct in a time of crisis which showed that they had earned the right to be considered citizens." It is also interesting to note that the author points out some of the things which women did *not* do on receiving the franchise.

> They did not form an independent woman's party.
> They did not fail to use their votes.
> They (in spite of their numerical superiority) did not flood the Diet with representatives of their own sex.
> They have not wasted the Diet's time by prolixity of speech.

Mr. Reade further points out that the most prominent statesmen and public men in Finland have paid a high tribute to the efficiency of women's co-operation in public life, and have pronounced them equally worthy of the franchise with men.

In the face of this, it is rather discouraging to learn that women "have not organised themselves very much, except in certain trades," and that "men continue to receive higher pay than women for the same work in nearly all branches of industry, except the printing trade."

Mr. Reade's book concludes with a very temperate and lucid account of the "Russianisation" of Finland. All British men and women will be one with him in the hope that that wrong will, ere long, be righted, and its ancient constitution restored to the country which has fought so long and so valiantly for its physical and spiritual existence against an unkind nature and an adverse fate.

The Labour Year Book, 1916 (issued under the auspices of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, and the Fabian Research Department; price, card covers 1s., cloth covers 2s. 6d.; 704 pages), combines with the indispensable instructiveness of Bradshaw, something of the time-wasting fascination of "Who's Who", which is apt to cause the weak-minded seeker for some definite item, to stand transfixed, absorbing page after page of irrelevant fact, until the original matter for consultation is forgotten in the wealth of new knowledge accidentally acquired. But *The Labour Year Book* does also really tell us what we want to know. It tells us, among other things, the story of Labour and the war. It gives us a whole 210 pages full of information, statistical, legal, theoretical, on the trade union movement of to-day. It leads us through veritable forests of information, duly indexed, of course, on the political labour movement, the co-operative movement, the international working-class movement, central and local government, and social insurance. A very special feature of *The Labour Year Book*, and one which contributes largely to its personal charm as apart from its public utility, is its sprinkling of special articles by experts and the exceedingly valuable bibliographies which accompany them. Mr. G. D. H. Cole champions the National Guildsmen, and maintains that "all Socialists and all true Labour men" seek to abolish the wages system "under which a man must sell himself to the highest bidder or else starve." Alas for the reactionary and barren reading which this volume must provide for Mr. Cole! One shudders to think of the fragmentary proportion of contributors or Publishing Committee whom Mr. Cole would number among the ranks of the elect. We suspect that Mr. Cole sees his Labour man not as he is but as he might be, hot-foot from the pages of Pataud and Pouget, free-thinking, uncompromising, with the violence of a Larkin and the culture of all Oxford.

Miss Catherine Marshall discusses the future of women in politics, and contributes a lucid analysis of their position in the conflict of might

versus right. We are inclined to dissociate ourselves from her complete surrender to our old enemy the physcal force argument, and to criticise her tendency to over-represent the female sex in its capacity of disembodied moral force.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, in his light-hearted introduction, urges his readers not to waste time in admiring what they find, but rather to complain of what they miss. We hasten to atone for the hour lost in compiling this review by asking that any future section on a rise or fall in prices may contain comparative figures, as far as these are available, for foreign countries, and in particular for Germany.

GUILD OF THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The annual meeting of the Guild of the New Hospital for Women was held at the Hospital, 144, Euston Road, on January 31st. The chair was taken by Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, surgeon to the New Hospital for Women, and to the Military Hospital, Endell Street. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, the Chairman drew attention to the value of this hospital as a training ground for medical women. Since the war began, past and present members of the staff have been appointed to direct military hospitals at home and abroad, and they have carried out their work with conspicuous success.

The Guild helps the hospital by providing garments for the use of the patients in the wards and by grants to meet special needs. An After-Care Deparment undertakes to visit patients in their own homes on the recommendations of the doctors, in order to see that the treatment advised is properly carried out, and to help patients needing change of air to get into convalescent homes. The Guild also maintains a cot at a cost of £70 a year.

Anyone may become an honorary member by subscribing 10s. 6d. a year, or a working member by subscribing 5s. and making two garments a year. The garments are sent to working members ready cut-out by the Work Committee, the materials being paid for out of the Guild's funds. The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Colman, 9, Wimpole Street, will gladly give further information.

THRIFT NOTES.

As we are all studying economy, here is a recipe for a furniture-polish, which is half the price of bought furniture-polish and better. The recipe was given me by a head-housemaid one day when I was ill, because she though it would cheer me. She never gave it to an under-housemaid unless the under-housemaid showed a serious desire to improve herself and stayed at least two years. At the end of two years' earnest effort the under-housemaid, as a reward, received the recipe for furniture cream. In ordinary times I feel it would be a breach of confidence to publish the recipe for furniture cream, in case some idle or careless under-housemaid should read this paper and learn the recipe which was rightly kept from her; but as things now are I believe my friend the head-housemaid would like her recipe published, as I am sure she would think it would help the country, so I give it.

Furniture Polish.—2 oz. white wax, 2 oz. beeswax, 2 oz. Castille soap, white, 1 pint turpentine. Boil Castille soap in a quart of water until reduced to a pint, dissolve the wax in a pint of turpentine in a jar on the stove, then add Castille soap. The mixture should become a cream.

It is no easy job for the lonely woman to order food for herself. The chop, the steak, and the cutlet become detestable when one meets them day after day at one's lonely table, so I am giving the recipe for a lentil curry which can be made in a small quantity for one. It is nourishing, as lentils have the same food value as meat, very inexpensive and quite nice for a light lunch or supper.

Curried Lentils.—Soak 3 oz. of lentils (they used to be called German lentils; I suppose they are called something else now) in cold water for 12 hours; strain, and boil in salted water for 2½ to 3 hours. Fry 1 onion cut in rings, 1 apple cut in slices and about 12 raisins in 1 oz. of butter for 10 minutes; remove onion, &c., on to a plate to keep hot; then fry 1 teaspoonful curry powder, 1 tablespoonful of flour in the butter, pour in ¼ pint of stock or milk, and stir until it boils; after it has boiled a few minutes stir in the lentils, which have been strained, also the onion, apples, raisins; keep a few pieces back to ornament the top, and serve with a border of rice.

MRS. OWEN POWELL.

BARLEY-WATER.

MADAM,—At a time when "prohibition" has become the custom in many households not previously run on teetotal principles, perhaps a good recipe for barley-water may be useful. Those generally met with in cookery books being intended for invalids, the resulting drink is too thick and heavy to be palatable at meals. This is avoided in the following recipe (lately given me) if carefully carried out:—

"Put into a pan 2 oz. of the best pearl barley, cover with a pint of cold water, and bring slowly to the boiling point. Pour the water off immediately and throw this away. Put a pint of cold water on the barley a second time, and simmer very gently till the barley is soft; drain off the liquid for use, and add more water from time to time till done. Flavour with lemon juice, sweeten to taste. Milk may be used instead of lemon." I should mention that there is a very distinct taste of barley in the above, unlike the kind made with "prepared" barley. Milk, I should have thought, would spoil it as a table drink, but that, like sugar, is a question of taste.

SARAH SMITHSON.

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

How to Fill the Money-Box.

"The thing about shopping generally which strikes one most is the relative cheapness of luxuries and the high price of all necessaries."—*The Times,* February 7th.

Three ways of saving are recommended to us by experts. There are three channels through which our savings can be made to flow into the war-loan—our national money-box. The first is to save on necessaries by consuming no more than we need; the second to cut down expenditure on luxuries and live more simply; the third to save on things totally unnecessary, by going without them altogether. Roughly speaking, the first kind of economy falls mostly to women; their savings on the household budget are small in detail, though they bulk large in the aggregate. The second kind, the cutting down of luxuries, and the costlier luxuries in particular, is, on the other hand, very largely under the control of men. Men are the chief buyers and consumers of wines, spirits, and tobacco; while over such costly things as motor-cars, racehorses, and pleasure yachts, and all the more expensive amusements, from field-sports upwards and downwards, they have it in their power to say the decisive word by which very large sums are readily saved, without sacrificing efficiency. But if women save on necessaries and men on luxuries, the Government can exercise a greater power still—of deciding what we may and may not import. An immense deal more might be done in the second kind of economy, and the third has yet to be tried.

Let us consider what is now happening. Week by week the cost of freights, and of carriage generally, has risen to such an extent that though the world's grain harvest has never been more bountiful, the price of the loaf has risen from 5½d. to 9d. And the chief cause of the heavy cost of bread is the difficulty of carriage. There are ships enough and to spare; but our carrying-power by sea and land is being wasted upon cargoes of superfluities. There is direct inducement to ship-owners to prefer what we may call luxury-cargoes, because they are destined for wealthy buyers, who can afford to pay proportionate profits to cover such costs of carriage. But if these superfluities "were either totally prohibited,* or restricted by very heavy import duties, a corresponding amount of tonnage would be released for the carriage of necessaries. Perhaps then nearly sufficient tonnage could be found for the carriage of necessaries, and if the demands upon cargo space for things that are not really necessary were thus eliminated, the supply of tonnage would equal, or more nearly equal the demand, and freights would certainly come down."

We are still getting our luxuries from over-seas—at the cost of the dear loaf and high prices for the necessaries of daily life. Who is to decide for us what is superfluous for the national existence in war time? It is to be hoped that we all, in a sense, decide that of our own free will. We are always setting our faces resolutely against buying the tempting wares. But the temptation is always there, and it is to the interest of too many luxury-trades to see to it that we are tempted. It is, on the other hand, necessary to our very national existence that we should not be led into temptation, and that private interests should not endanger the State. The decision rests with the Government. Only a shipping control-board can decide that

* Mr. Leslie Scott, M.P., on "The Scarcity of Tonnage" in *The Times* of January 25th.

"ships' time" and carrying power, dock labour, and railway carriage shall not be diverted from necessary work.

A great ship-owner has lately told us that the Government must have the first claim on all these forms of service. He gives as a capital instance of waste of national energy, the expenditure upon the liquor traffic, speaking not from the temperance point of view, but simply regarding the trade as it makes demand on service. "*Thirty thousand tons a week of barley and other produce*," Sir Alfred Booth said, "*are brought into this country for the brewing and distilling trades.* . . . All this stuff has to be carted and hauled to the distillery. Then it all has to be brought back again and distributed to the consumer. . . . In addition to this, 6,000 miners are at work getting up 36,000 tons of coal, *every week*, to be sent to these breweries and distilleries . . . . and the net result of it all is a *decrease* in national efficiency. I say in all seriousness that if we are to maintain ourselves in the field, we shall before very long, have to choose between bread and beer."

The Government only has the necessary knowledge for arriving at a decision among our needs of ammunition, cotton, wool, grain, and meat. The Government only can decide that the world's grain harvest shall be brought to our doors, even if we have to do without foreign touring-cars or tinned asparagus. With cheaper bread, and heavily-taxed luxuries, more frugal living would be obligatory on most of us, and the spendthrift remainder would be made to contribute out of their self-indulgence something more nearly approaching their share of the cost of the war.

At Royaumont.

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL WOMEN'S BED.

("Elsie Inglis" Ward.)

Sergeant Albert Dujardin, of the 243rd Regiment of Infantry, is the grandson of that M. Dujardin who is so well known in the engineering world as the inventor of one of the first practical telegraphic installations. His father is a manufacturer of turbines and hydro-electric plant for industrial purposes, at Lille. Oddly enough, he found at Royaumont an old college friend in our *Directeur*, M. de Boyrie. Dujardin was badly wounded in the hand at the assault on the German trenches by the farm of Toutevent, just south of Hebuterne. Many British people will have read of that heroic attack at Hebuterne that cost the French so dear—though it cost the Germans dearer. It was successful to a certain extent, though not so successful as the French had hoped. At all events it served the useful purpose of drawing enemy reinforcements at a moment when every distraction of the kind was of the greatest value to the Russians in the East. Royaumont reacted to that attack by filling up every empty bed in the place, and by keeping the surgeons and X-ray staff working at high pressure for an eighteen hours' day, until the stream of wounded became normal once more.

Dujardin was immensely interested when he heard that the bed he occupied had been given, and was now being supported, by the Scottish Association of Medical Women, for he is a profound admirer of that new phenomenon to an educated Frenchman—a woman surgeon. He was only too delighted to tell me something of his experiences at the front in order that I might send his story home to Scotland.

"I took part in the fighting round Dinant," he told me, "and our regiment helped to capture the village of Ohnaye on August 23rd." He described the sight that night as "saisissante." "We were lying about a kilometre from the village, in a field. The sky was lit up as far as the horizon by the burning villages all around us. It was after that that we had to begin our hasty retreat—though always a retreat in good order. A week later we stood and fought at Sainte Pierre Voulpaix, close by Verviers. It was here that I saw the Germans advancing on us, silently, each man's body hidden beneath a truss of straw. They came creeping along, doubled up, and they had actually got within 200 metres of us before we discovered them; it was a marvel that we were not all exterminated that day. We were on the move again at six in the evening, and we marched all night and all the next day, and arrived at seven o'clock the following evening close to Reims, having covered sixty-seven kilometres in one forced march. Still we had to fall back. We passed through Epernay, but at Sezanne we got the order to resume the offensive—this was for the great battle of the Marne. We had been in contact with the enemy more than once, and now, taken in the flank, they could not stand against us, and we pushed them back beyond Reims. Then, owing to our lack of munitions, we were unable to continue the pursuit, and we had orders to retire! This was the beginning of the war of the moles. All the winter and all the spring I remained there, near Reims. We had a few engagements with the enemy, in all of which we successfully resisted his attempts to break through, and our regiment lost few men.

"Then, on May 27th, we entrained at Epernay for the north. We were well pleased, because our regiment was made up of men whose families, in almost every case, were in the invaded provinces." One can imagine the fury of revenge that would possess such a regiment. M. Dujardin's own wife and children are in Lille. He has heard that they are safe and sound. But what of the wives and children of poorer men? We have others at Royaumont whose families have never been heard of since the Germans entered their villages—wives who have never been traced. In Lille itself the wife and family of another have suddenly ceased to communicate with him. Even those whose families are safe at present dread what may happen when the French advance and force the enemy to evacuate the territory they have held so long. This is the nightmare that haunts Dujardin.

The 243rd disentrained close to Arras, and marched towards Hebuterne. On June 10th they received the order to attack at five o'clock in the morning following, but at midnight the attack was postponed till the evening. "At a given signal," went on Dujardin, describing it to me, "we flung ourselves out of our trenches and were met by a hot fire from rifles and mitrailleuses. Already during the day we had lost 109 men in our regiment from artillery fire, but under this fusillade one saw men falling like flies. At the head of some men I gained one of the German trenches, from which the enemy had fled, all except the machine-gun detachment! At the very moment when I was leaping down into the trench I received a terrific shock that tore my rifle out of my hand and flung me to earth. A bullet had hit me in the hand, and then, striking the breach of my rifle, had exploded the magazine and torn away part of my hand. I lay there for an hour and a-half, until, feeling that I was becoming exhausted, I made up my mind, in spite of the bullets, to try to reach the first-aid station. It took me an hour to cover that 500 metres, and on my way I found many of my men killed and wounded. In a letter which I have received from my Commandant since I came to Royaumont he tells me that of our company, 270 strong, only sixty men were left after Hebuterne. He also says that of seventeen officers under him eleven were killed and three wounded—only three out of the whole regiment remaining unscathed. Not one of our non-commissioned officers escaped being wounded that day. At the dressing-station they bandaged me and found that I had some pieces of lead from the explosion lodged in my arm. My clothes were also full of bullet holes. I was evacuated to Royaumont, and here your good care has saved my hand, while the wound in my arm has quite healed."

Dujardin's hand is saved, but one of his fingers is useless. He is a good amateur musician, and he asked his ward surgeon to remove this nerveless and embarrassing member, as it would be sure to get in his way when playing the piano! A useful limb is what we aim at giving our men, and so the "bouche inutile" was duly taken off, and Dujardin is now content, longing for the moment to arrive when he may try his hand at the piano again. For most of our men there is convalescence and the chance of a few days of *permission* at home after they leave us, but men like the Sergeant Dujardin, whose homes are in the invaded territory and their families prisoners under the domination of the enemy, have a still further trial to undergo when they see their comrades leaving the convalescent homes for their own villages. For men in such a situation everything that we can do is still too little. They are suffering what no British soldier has yet been called upon to suffer. And in France there are still thousands of them. If the people at home who provide beds for Royaumont could see the gratitude of these men for what we are doing for them I believe they would inspire every city and village in Britain to endow a bed, or to enable some already endowed bed to retain its name for a further six months.

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IN MEMORY OF SISTER MARY GRAY.

On January 25th died Sister Mary Gray, of Leven, a woman of whom, since she came to Royaumont as a pioneer, I have heard no ill word spoken. There are some who escape criticism because they are insignificant of personality and you pass them by without notice; but it was not for such a reason that Sister Gray escaped it. She was essentially a woman of character, a humorous, brave individual; a woman who overworked with a smile and wore herself out as if the process amused her. She looked older than her years—yet she could enjoy herself like a young girl. She laughed with her men while she worked for them; she had the charm of good manners—of those real good manners that come without teaching at the dictates of real good nature.

She was buried in the cemetery of Asnières-sur-Oise, to the distant mutter of guns, by the side of more than one of the soldiers she tended at Royaumont. The village knows she has died for France, and the village has promised to remember it. There is already in prospect a memorial to be erected in the cemetery to the men of Asnières who have given their lives in the war; and the name of Sister Gray will not be omitted from the roll of honour inscribed on it.

It may be some consolation—I think it should be some consolation—to those who have lost her, to know that she was buried with dignity. Her coffin, draped with the Union Jack, was borne through the cemetery gates between lines of wounded soldiers; a Vice-President of the French Red Cross, Madame Voillay, with her colleague, the Comtesse de Boussy de Salles, travelled from Paris to lay a wreath on the grave; M. Coussergue (the commanding officer of the distributing station of the Tenth French Army) volunteered to be present at the funeral, and motored from his quarters at Creil, while at the end of the procession of doctors, nurses, and orderlies came a little crowd of our French neighbours—many of them bearing wreaths and more with tears in their eyes.

The Rev. A. J. Kesting, of the Scottish Church in Paris, conducted the simple service; after him Monsieur Coussergue and Monsieur de Boyrie, the representative at Royaumont of the French Red Cross, spoke their homage to Sister Gray. I give a rough translation of M. Coussergue's little speech—the testimony of one who knows the work of the hospital and the part our dead friend took in it.

"As the representative of the French Army Medical Service I cannot allow the earth to close over this coffin without a word of thanks and farewell to the brave woman whose loss you are mourning. A former nurse in the great hospital in Edinburgh, Miss Gray did not hesitate, when war broke out, to place her skill and her tenderness at the service of the holiest of causes, to devote them both to the help of the sick and wounded. She arrived at Royaumont at the end of the year 1914, and from that time onwards she never ceased to act up to her standard of self-sacrifice. She was admired and beloved by her colleagues as well as by her patients—so much so that I, at Creil, heard reports of the affection in which she was held. She died a victim to the task she had imposed on herself for more than a year: had she spared herself more she would probably have been able to struggle against a complaint which was not in itself serious.

"I bow with reverence before her coffin. I beg her comrades of the hospital—whose skill and generosity I cannot praise too highly—I beg her sister who has worked devotedly at her side—to accept the assurance of my most sincere sympathy."

(Signed) Cicely Hamilton.

GIRTON AND NEWNHAM COLLEGES HOSPITAL UNIT.

Towards the end of November, 1915, an appeal was issued by a joint Committee of the two Colleges to past and present students, inviting contributions towards the maintenance of the Unit, for the equipment of which they had already subscribed a sum of over £1,800 when the Unit was started. The Committee is now able to hand over to the Scottish Women's Hospitals Committee a further sum of £1,375 received in response to the recent appeal. This total includes certain special donations for naming the following beds: "Clough Hall, 1900," for one year; "Beeton Lunch" (two beds), "Birmingham-Newnham," "Blanche Marie Villy," "Evelyn Wimbush," "Girton Staff," "Jeanne Hachette," "Kinross," "Leeds," "Midland-Girton," "Newnham-Scottish," "New Zealand Heroines," "Old Hall," "Pascal," "Sidgwick Hall," each for six months. In order not to add to the expenses, and thereby lessen the amount of the donation to the Unit, and in view of the appeal made to the nation for the exercise of strict economy, the Committee has decided not to print a list of the names of subscribers.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: MISS EVELYN ATKINSON. MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary).
Hon. Treasurer: MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary: MISS HELEN WRIGHT.
Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

The Meeting at Sunderland House.

We are delighted to announce that Mrs. John Donald Kelly, whose beautiful voice is well known in private circles, has kindly consented to sing Chopin's "Song of Poland" at the Sunderland House Meeting of February 16th, in aid of our Maternity Unit for the Relief of Refugees in Russia and the London Society's Bureau.

Active Service Fund.

SECOND YEAR.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915	275	13	9
Mrs. Paynter	1	0	0
Miss Margaret Bradley ...		10	0
Dr. Edith E. Goodrich	2	0	0
Miss C. M. Forster (18th monthly)		5	0
Miss E. Barker	50	0	0
Miss I. M. Evans (17th don.)...		2	6
Redhill, Reigate and District W.S.S.	4	3	6
Mrs. C. Flügel (6th donation)	5	0	0
Miss Mathieson	30	0	0
Received for Scottish Women's Hospital	2	4	0
	£370	18	9

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915	388	0	8
Received from January 31st to February 5th:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Mrs. Robins Roscoe		10	6
Miss J. M. Marett		5	0
AFFILIATION FEES.			
Ramsgate W.S.S.	1	5	0
Bangor W.S.S.	1	12	6
Barnes, Mortlake and East Sheen W.S.S.		14	6
Brighton W.S.S.	4	14	9
Brechin W.S.S.		9	6
Southport W.S.S.	2	6	6
Manchester W.S.S.	7	16	6
Upton-on-Severn W.S.S. ...		9	6
Redhill, Reigate and District W.S.S.	2	0	0
Inverness W.S.S.	1	0	0
Carlisle W.S.S.	2	0	0
Redcar W.S.S.		10	0
Purley W.S.S.	1	14	9
Liverpool W.S.S.	8	2	6
Swindon W.S.S.		5	0
	£423	17	2

Fund for Maternity and Relief Work among Refugees in Russia.

SIXTH LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged...	2,494	2	4
Mrs. Malleson		10	0
Miss E. L. Dunlop	2	4	3
Mrs. Patrick Graham		2	6
Rotherfield and Mark Cross W.S.S.	5	0	0
Miss M. Barackova		10	0
Mrs. Upton		10	0
Miss A. H. Blomefield	3	0	0
"Thankful"		5	0
The Rev. F. Bullock	2	18	6
Miss Helen M. England ...	2	2	0
Mrs. A. E. Singer		5	0
Miss Ellen Stone	5	5	0
Mrs. Frances Hoggan, M.D. ...	1	0	0
Miss Ethel Dickinson		10	0
Miss E. E. Monk (per London Society)		3	0
Mrs. Dawkins	1	0	0
Miss A. J. Board		10	0
Miss Ada Hale		10	0
Miss Ellen Sutton	5	0	0
Miss A. R. Sutton	3	3	0
Sir Richard G. Glyn	10	0	0
Miss Fullager (per Leicester W.S.S.)		10	0
Miss Kirkpatrick	1	0	0
Mr. Kirkpatrick	1	0	0
Per Glasgow W.S.S.—			
Miss Agnes McD. Teacher...	10	0	0
Professor and Mrs. Teacher	5	0	0
Miss MacKean	3	0	0
Miss Greenlees	2	0	0
Mrs. Greenlees	2	0	0
Miss Margaret Deneke (Mrs. Deneke's Meeting, Jan. 13th)	4	4	0
Miss Isabella Scott	10	0	0
The Misses Eve	10	0	0
Miss W. M. Sprigge		2	6
Miss C. B. Duff		5	0
Mrs. Garthwaite (per Mid Bucks W.S.S.)		10	0
Mrs. E. G. Lee	1	0	0
Mrs. H. Margaret Tregelles...	2	2	0
Mrs. G. F. C. Gordon	2	2	0
Miss A. Maud Roffey	1	1	0
Mr. I. H. Phillips		10	0
Miss E. Hope Tennant ...	5	0	0
The Misses Benyon (per Worcester W.S.S.)	5	0	0
Mrs. E. C. Russell	1	0	0
Mr. A. B. Simpson		4	0
Mr. Joseph Smith		2	0
Mrs. E. Heaton-Ellis	2	0	0
Miss Leslie		2	6
Mrs. Milward	2	2	0
Miss C. Shirreff	5	0	0
Per Falmouth W.S.S.—			
J. B.		5	0
Miss Tawney		1	0
Mrs. Bruce Swanwick		5	0
Mrs. B. Dowson	3	0	0
Miss Dowson	1	0	0
Miss E. L. Willis	1	0	0
Mrs. Williams		10	0
Miss T. Gosse		10	0
Birmingham W.S.S.	20	0	0
Per Birmingham W.S.S., Mrs. Julian Osler	2	0	0
Miss M. Panton		10	0
West Dorset W.S.S.	2	0	0
	£2,646	8	7

GIFTS IN KIND.

The next batch of clothing will not be sent out till next month. We have plenty of women's nightgowns, and do not require many more baby-clothes; but garments for older children, especially for those from eight to sixteen, are still needed.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

Things out of hope are compass'd oft with venturing.
—Venus and Adonis.

The Way to Get Well

TO THE WALLACE "P.R." FOODS CO., Ltd., Hornsey, N.—Gentlemen, As I am forwarding you an order I will take the opportunity to thank you for the benefit I have derived from your "P.R." Biscuits. An explanation of my case would take too long to write; it is one of greatly impaired digestion, non-assimilation and mal-nutrition, and when I tell you that for the last six years I have been obliged to subsist principally upon Peptonised Milk (for the first twelve months I could only take Peptogenic Milk Baby's Food) you will understand mine is no ordinary case of indigestion.

Having in vain tried so many of the advertised "easily digested nourishments," I can assure you it was in a very sceptical frame of mind that I tried your "P.R." Biscuits, *and was most astonished to find they did not upset me.* Then I decided to persevere with them, and for about six months have taken no other solid food, with the gratifying result that my general health has greatly improved, have put on flesh, and feel I am at last being nourished instead of half-starved as formerly. *In fact, the improvement altogether is little short of marvellous.* The "P.R." Biscuits certainly deserve all you claim for them, and I hope other invalids like myself will try them.

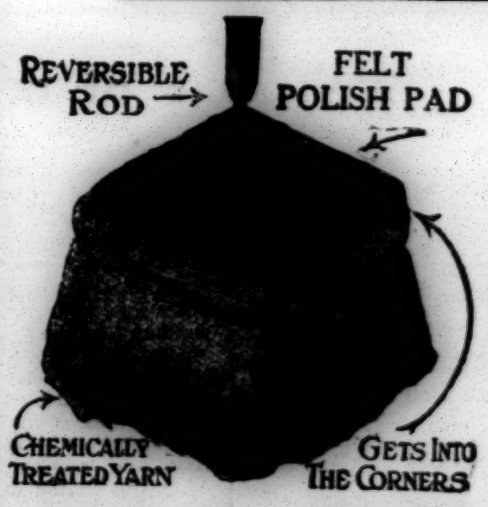
Deal, Kent, Dec. 8, 1915.

There are some 40 varieties of the delicious "P.R." Biscuits, as well as a number of other "P.R." Products of great excellence and high health-value. Their regular use is both delightful, genuinely economical,

and the Way to Keep Fit.

¶ *Small Box of Samples, with full details, post paid, 9d., or Special Trial Parcel, full value, 5/- carriage paid in U.K. The Wallace "P.R" Foods Co., Ltd., 11, Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, London, N.*

The Mop That Starts to Work Where Others Stop



Actually—Two Complete Mops in One, and selling at the price of one.

Packed in box with full directions. Complete, with handle,

6/3

The *New Ayah Reversible Polish Mop* is *two* complete Mops in one—it has two working surfaces, instead of the usual one.

One side of the Ayah mop is made of heavy felt. This is the side used to apply Ayah Polish.

The other side of the Ayah Mop is made of long, soft chemically treated yarn, for removing the surplus polish and brightening the surface.

No other mop has this feature. It solves the problem of cleaning and polishing your floors. It eliminates the drudgery—the toil.

You wouldn't put polish on your furniture, and leave it there. Then why should you not remove the surplus polish from your floor.

THE PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, PATERNOSTER SQ., LONDON, E.C.
Can be obtained from—**The Civil Service Supply Association Ltd., Maples Ltd., Schoolbreds Ltd., etc., etc.**

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Further List of Donations to the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward (corrected)	84,213	18	11½
Roberton (Hawick) Branch of B.W.T.A., per Miss Wilson (Serbia)	1	6	
*Central Sussex N.U.W.S.S., per Miss O'Shea, Hon. Treas., S.S.H. Federation (further for "Central Sussex" Bed in Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation Tent, Salonika)	51	0	9
Proceeds of Concert given by Pupils of Friockheim Public School, Forfarshire, per Francis J. S. Paterson, Esq., M.A., Headmaster	8	0	0
*Per Miss Nachbar, Hon. Treas., Bradford W.S.S.: Miss Dale (£2 2s.), Miss Gregory (£1)	3	2	0
*Messrs. Wm. and Charles Lee, Alberta, Canada, per Miss J. S. Lee (1st instalment for 2nd year of "Faith and Charity" Beds, Salonika)	25	0	0
*Per Mrs. Jefferd, Hon. Treas., Tiverton W.S.S.: Mrs. Morrison (£5) (Serbia), Miss Thomas (10s.) (Serbia), Mrs. Calthorp (2s.), Mrs. Todd (10s.)	6	2	0
The Misses Laurie (Serbia) ...	5	0	0
J. Maitland Thomson, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Lachlan R. Macphail, Esq. (Serbia)	1	1	0
Misses Mason, per Mrs. Murray, Hon. Sec., East Lothian Work Depôt	5	0	0
Firm and Employees of John Kelly & Sons, Edinburgh ...	5	0	0
"A Dane," per Miss Moller ...	15	0	0
Col. and Mrs. R. W. Tweedie	3	0	0
*Lady Conway, further, per Mrs. Jefferd, Hon. Treas., Tiverton W.S.S.	1	0	0
Proceeds of Lantern Lecture by Rev. H. G. Sclater, per Miss H. G. Harvey (Serbia)	2	10	0
Proceeds of Address by Miss Patrick in Bridgeton U.F. Church, per Rev. K. M. Rankin	2	18	6
Drumsleet School, Dumfries, per Miss M. J. Douglas (Serbia)	2	0	0
Miss A. L. Williamson	10	0	0
Mrs. Charles W. Bartlett, Yokohama, Japan, per Miss Main	2	0	0
New College Settlement Sunday School, per Mrs. Davidson	4	11	10½
Mrs. Alfred Rowntree	1	0	0
*Mrs. MacCallum		10	0
*Proceeds of Performance by Upper IV. Form of Stafford Girls' High School, per Miss J. C. McCrea, M.A., Headmistress (Serbia)	5	13	0
*Per Miss O'Shea, Hon. Treas., S.S.H. Federation: Alresford Society (£1 15s.), Horsham Society (£2 9s. 6d.), Aldershot (3s.), Stamps (4d.) (for Tent named by S.S.H. Federation, Salonika) ...	4	7	10
Per Miss J. K. Poole, Hon. Treas., Old Girls' Society, Orme Girls' School, Newcastle, Staffordshire	3	3	0
*Miss Goodrich		2	6
*Per Mrs. Campbell (to complete "Dornoch" Bed for 1 year, Royaumont)	25	0	0
*Collected in Room 10, Greenock Higher Grade School (Serbia)		5	6
Reay Bring and Buy Committee, Thurso, per Miss J. B. Sinclair, Secretary (Serbians)	5	10	0
Mollie, Marjorie, and Jean Thomson, Pupils of Newcastle High School (£1), Miss Gurney, Newcastle High School (£1) (Royaumont)	2	0	0
Anonymous	50	0	0
Miss Davidson		5	0
Mrs. Bindley	5	0	0
"For the Cause," per Greenock War Relief Committee (Serbia)	2	0	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Ayrshire Miners (to name "Dalmellington and Raulimestone Miners" Bed, Royaumont)	25	0	0
Kilmarnock Political Committee, per Mrs. Robertson	10	0	0
Scholars and Staff of Stand Grammar School, Manchester, per Miss M. M. Bichett	10	0	0
Mrs. Houston (Serbians) ...	1	1	0
Proceeds of Lecture by Nurse Barclay to the 22nd Edinburgh Troop of Boy Scouts, per Peter Mill, junr., Scoutmaster	1	15	0
*Irish Ladies' Golfing Union, per Mrs. Inglis, Hon. Treas. (to name "Irish Ladies' Golfing Union" Bed, Corsica)	25	0	0
Miss M. E. Neill, per Miss A. L. Neill (Serbian Refugees)	1	0	0
Comrie Parish War Emergency Committee, per John Mitchell, Esq. (£8 18s.), Mrs. Watt (£1 1s.)	10	0	0
Miss Helen S. Neill, Boston, Mass. (Corsica)	2	0	0
Miss E. Briggs (Serbians) ...		2	6
Misses Booth (Serbians) ...	1	0	0
Entertainment at Cambridge by Misses Gray and White		12	0
Crail Work Party, per Miss Walker	4	0	0
"J. H. D.," per Miss Mabel Druce	5	0	0
Additional to Collection made at Graduates of Durham Meeting, per Mrs. Weddell		7	6
The Misses White (Salonika)	1	0	0
*Per Miss Clara Brunner, Hon. Treas., Liverpool W.S.S.: Sale of Tickets on Dec. 6th (2s.), Miss G. Bartlett (£1), Mrs. Allingham (2s.)	1	4	0
Miss E. Muriel Marris, Miss Gladys A. Edie, per Miss Aspinwall		2	0
*Collected by Miss Mitchell (Card 253), per Mrs. Gunn (towards "Princess Helena" Beds): Miss Craig (10s.), Mrs. Macdonald (£1), Mrs. Drennan (2s. 6d.), A Friend (2s. 6d.)	1	15	0
Miss Edwards		2	6
Collection from St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, India, per Rev. J. G. Philip, Chaplain		4	0
Miss Turnbull (Corsica) ...		1	0
Aberdeen Branch Operative Bakers and Confectioners of Scotland National Federal Union, per Mrs. Trail ...		5	0
*Pupils of Bo'ness Academy, per W. Gladstone, Esq., Headmaster (to name "Bo'ness Academy, Linlithgowshire, Scotland" Beds (3)—£50 for Bed in France, £50 for Bed in Corsica, £50 for Bed in Salonika)	150	0	0
Bridgenorth W.S.S. (collected at Meeting addressed by Dr. Mary Phillips), per Mrs. Howard Pearce, Hon. Sec.	15	15	0
Miss Scott	5	0	0
Total	£84,759	5	2

* Denotes additional donation.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully acknowledge further donations to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, 2, St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Central Sussex" (Salonika, 2nd year, in S.S.H. Federation Tent)	Per Miss O'Shea, Hon. Treas., S.S.H. Federation, Cosham, Hants.
"Dornoch" (Royaumont, 2nd 6 months)	Per Mrs. Campbell, St. Gilbert's, Dornoch.
"Dalmellington and Raulimestone Miners" (Royaumont, 6 months) ...	Ayrshire Miners, per Mrs. Robertson, Morningside, Kilmarnock.
"Irish Ladies' Golfing Union" (Corsica, 6 months)	Irish Ladies' Golfing Union, per Mrs. Inglis, Hon. Treas., Miriamr Cultra, Holywood, Co. Down.
"Bo'ness Academy, Linlithgowshire, Scotland," No. 1 (Corsica, 1 year), No. 2 (France), No. 3 (Salonika) ...	Pupils of Bo'ness Academy, per W Gladstone, Esq., Headmaster.
"St. Luke's, Broughty Ferry" (Royaumont) 6 months	Per Miss Macintyre, Hon. Treasurer Dundee W.S.S., proceeds of lecture by ex-Provost Lindsay, per Miss Muirhead, Seafield Road.
"Society of Musicians, Kilmarnock" (Corsica) 1 year	Proceeds of Orchestral Concert, Kilmarnock, per Mrs. Robertson.
"Proud Preston" (Royaumont) 2nd 6 months	Per Mrs. Todd, Hon Treas. Preston W.S.S., Urban Broughton, Esq., M.P., 202, Oxton House, Westminster.
"Ailsa" (Royaumont) 6 months ...	Per Mrs. Muir, St. Monnena, Troon, collected from workmen in Ailsa Shipyard.
"Shiona Muir" (Royaumont) 6 months	Mrs. Muir, proceeds of Lecture, Evening of Music, and Bridge Drive.
"Carriden Parish Memorial Bed" (Royaumont) 6 months...	Per Edinburgh W.S.S.
"Boston Spa" (Corsica) 6 months ...	Proceeds of Lecture by Dr. Mary Phillips, Blenheim Lodge, Leeds.
"M.B.O." (Royaumont) 6 months ...	Students of Osterberg Physical Training College, Dartford Heath, Kent, per Miss Salt, Treasurer.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Bridgnorth.

A very successful meeting was held on Wednesday, January 19th, in St. Mary's Parish Room, when Dr. Mary Phillips gave a most interesting and inspiring lantern lecture on her experiences in France and Serbia. The sum of £15 15s. was collected for the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Kilmarnock.

In Kilmarnock we have started a Whist Club in aid of the Hospitals, which meets fortnightly in our Suffrage Rooms. Already several pounds have been made, and the evenings are very much enjoyed by the members.

The "Women's Scheme" is continuing to be a great success here owing principally to the untiring devotion of our president, Mrs. Robertson. In various ways over £1,000 has been raised for the hospitals.

Liverpool Society for Women's Suffrage.

On January 12th a meeting was held with a view to starting a number of Study Circles on problems arising out of the war. Mr. Lowes Dickinson spoke on "International Organisation," pointing out that the need for co-operation between the nations should result in the establishment of a permanent International Council after the war. He said that any such council must be a legislative assembly, empowered to discuss and revise existing treaties and to formulate general international rules; it must also have a judicial body attached to it to settle points in dispute between nations; and it must be able to enforce the decisions of the judicial council, if necessary, by international help. He suggested that if the nations could be persuaded to defer any hostilities until a dispute had been submitted to and decided upon by the International Council—even if the decision of the council could not be enforced, a great deal would be done to prevent momentary passion from developing into war. Above all, it would be necessary for all the proceedings of the International Council to be public.

The audience was in sympathy with the views expressed, and between thirty and forty persons have joined groups which have been formed. Preliminary meetings of these study groups have been held, and the subjects for study chosen.

Anyone in the Liverpool district who is interested in these questions should communicate with the Hon. Sec., Mrs. E. V. Burns, Lee Vale, Gateacre, Liverpool.

Warwick and Leamington W.S.S.

In conjunction with the Church League and the C. & W.W.F.A., the local N.U. held a successful course of Food Economy demonstrations during the autumn. The Mayor of Leamington (Councillor W. W. Donald) kindly presided at Miss Petty's opening lecture and Mrs. Arbuthnot at Miss Stockdale's lecture. Our Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. Hill, was indefatigable in her exertions, and the proceeds reached the gratifying total of £11.

The office is a useful means of centralising effort and making the Suffrage known, so that we have been frequently applied to for help by the civil and military authorities. The chief window, which exhibits a little model dug-out made by wounded soldiers at the Red Cross Hospital, an advertisement for the sandbag fund, forms a great attraction. The other window shows cheap substitutes for meat. The working parties proceed *con amore*, and many members are also engaged in patrol work.

Port Talbot.

The local branch of the above has been exceedingly fortunate in its choice of President, the Mayoress of Aberavon, who has spared no energy in all branches of war work.

Mrs. P. Jacob is President of the Young Helpers' League, which sends collections of money to Dr. Barnardo's Homes annually. Holding a similar office on the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y.M.C.A. War Emergency Section, she organises pleasant social evenings and suppers for the soldiers billeted in the district. Last summer the soldiers were given delightful concerts at their tent on the Sandhills. A section of Girl Guides directly under the supervision of Mrs. P. Jacob is doing much for the young girls of the district, and the War Work Guild, for which Mrs. Jacob is responsible, has knitted several hundred garments a month, and also sent many comforts to the wounded soldiers at Baglan Hall. The Mayoress is likewise on the Belgian Executive and on the group of Governors of the Port Talbot Secondary School.

Last summer a picnic was organised, also benefit nights at the New Theatre, which procured sufficient money for a bed in a Serbian Hospital for six months. During the winter appeals have been made to the workmen of the district, Miss Hamilton, our excellent secretary, giving three addresses on the able work done by the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia. Sufficient money has thus been obtained to support a bed for a further six months.

Tunbridge Wells.

A public meeting was held here on January 26th in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service. The Town Hall was crowded, there being an audience of about three hundred. The Mayoress (Mrs. C. W. Emson) presided, and Miss Kathleen Burke gave an eloquent and inspiring account of the Hospital Units, staffed entirely by women, which had been sent to France and Serbia. An item of local interest was the fact that a lady from Tunbridge Wells is attached to one of the Units now established in Corsica with the Serbian Refugees under its care. Miss Ard, Commandant of a local V.A.D. Hospital, proposed the vote of thanks to the chairman and speaker, and urged the necessity of more women attending courses of lectures in first aid and nursing, in order that further help might be available should the need arise. In response to Miss Burke's appeal for financial support for the splendid work being done by the Scottish Women's Hospitals, a collection was taken amounting to £36—all of which sum was handed over to Miss Burke. Lady Matthews, a vice-president of the Tunbridge Wells Women's Suffrage Society, is acting as treasurer for the Hospital Fund, and hopes to obtain further contributions.

Sidmouth.

On Friday, January 28th, Sidmouth was favoured by a visit from Dr. Beatrice McGregor and Miss Pares, of the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia. Two meetings were held, one in the afternoon at "Somerdon," by kind invitation of Miss Dutton, and the other in the evening at Trump's Winter Garden. Both were crowded, and everyone must have felt what a privilege it was to hear direct from such intrepid women so moving an account of their labours and adventures. Sidmouth has provided three beds in the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia, besides joining in the support of one given by the S.W. Federation. A collection was taken for Serbian Refugees. Nineteen pounds was given at the afternoon meeting, and £11 in the evening, making a total of £30. Miss Dutton introduced the speakers at the first meeting, and Dr. Clayden, of Exeter, took the chair in the evening.

Surrey, Sussex, and Hants.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, AND EAST SUSSEX.—Mrs. Streeter gave a lantern lecture on the Scottish Women's Hospital Units at the Congregational Lecture Hall, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on January 25th, Mrs. Armitage Hocking in the chair. The object was to raise money to maintain the Hastings and St. Leonards Bed for another six months. This was established last July as part of the Girton and Newnham Unit, mainly through Mrs. Barlow's half-crown fund. The latter read the balance-sheet, thanking the Chairman, who was then Mayoress of Hastings, for her valuable help with the collection. The lecturer described the establishment of the Hospital Units owing to a small meeting at Greenock. The slides showed the work in progress. The collection was £4.

Since the lecture was given Mrs. Barlow has collected enough to maintain the Hospital bed for six months longer.

A working party meets weekly at the Hastings Suffrage Club to make garments for the Scottish Hospitals.

PURLEY.—On January 25th the annual meeting was held in the Friends' Meeting House, Downscourt Road, Mrs. Mann, Chairman of the Committee, presiding. There was a good attendance. The report mentioned good work for Belgian Refugees, the making of garments for hospitals, and the endowment of a Purley Bed for one of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. After tea and an interval for social intercourse, Miss Beatrice Hunter gave a moving address on "Hospital Work at the Front." Mr. Arthur Ransome kindly showed excellent lantern slides, lent by the London Unit. £2 10s. was collected for the Scottish Women's Hospital Fund.

Southport.

On February 1st a very successful meeting was held at the Temperance Institute, in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, when Dr. Mary Phillips (of the Serbian Unit) gave a most interesting lecture on her experiences, and spoke of the needs of the hospital for refugees in Corsica. The proceeds of the meeting (after deducting expenses) amounted to about £33. Steps are now being taken to organise a "Scottish Women's Hospital Day."

Forthcoming Meetings.

FEBRUARY 11th.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Speaker: Miss Alice Low—Subject: "Women Munition Workers" 4.30

FEBRUARY 13th.

Birmingham—Queen's College—Maternity and Infant Welfare—Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky and Mrs. George Cadbury—Chair: Mrs. Osler 6.30

FEBRUARY 13th.

Birmingham—Tyseley Labour Church—Mrs. Ring on "Women and War"

FEBRUARY 14th.

Birmingham—Bournville—Food Economy Lectures 3.0

FEBRUARY 15th.

Sunderland—Members' Meeting in the Dining Room of the Fawcett Street Café, to discuss and vote upon the Resolutions to be brought before the Annual Council in London—Chair: Dr. Dora E. Bunting 7.45

FEBRUARY 16th.

Warwick and Leamington—Annual Meeting, at 35, Warwick Street—Speaker: Miss Dœmer Harris—Collection of Comforts for the Scottish Women's Hospitals

FEBRUARY 17th and 18th.

London Society's Receptions to Delegates to the N.U. Council Meetings—5 and 7, Johnson Street, Notting Hill Gate, W. 8.0—10.30

Working Parties.

Birkenhead—Theosophical Society's Rooms, 48A, Hamilton Street—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
2nd and 4th Monday in the month, 2.0

Blackheath and Greenwich Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshawgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Monday, 2.30, and every Thursday at 8.0

Bournemouth—At 167, Old Christchurch Road—for the Polish Refugees Maternity Unit
Every Monday, 3.0—6.0

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Wednesday, 3.0—6.0

Bristol—Working Party at 40, Park Street 3.0 p.m.

Buxton—At Collinson's Café—Sewing Meeting for Manchester and District Field Hospital—Visitors invited Every Thursday, 2.30

Chiswick and Bedford Park—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Thursday, 3 to 6 p.m.

Croydon—Working Party every Monday for Serbian Unit, at Walden, Stanhope Road. This address is the depôt for the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants Federation, where all work and appliances can be sent.

Eastbourne—At the Club, 134, Terminus Road—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals in France and Serbia Every Monday, 2.30—4.30

Guildford and District—Working Party for Scottish Women's Hospitals and Russian Maternity Unit, at the Office, 1A, Mount Street
Fridays, 3.0—6.0

Highgate—At 26, West Hill—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett—Members and friends cordially invited—Feb. 11th, and in future every 3rd Friday, 3.0—5.0

Huddersfield—Sewing Meetings will be held at the Office, 41 Spring Street Every Tuesday, 2.30

Paddington—31, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Redhill—At Miss Woodward's, 10, Fengates Road—Sewing Party Every Wednesday, 2.15

Reigate—For N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals and Maternity Unit for Polish Refugees—February 14th and alternate Mondays 2.30

Scarborough—6, Falconer Chambers—Working Party Every Tuesday, 2.45

Shipley and Baildon—Ladies' Parlour of Saltaire Congregational Church School—Sewing Meeting
Every Thursday, 2.30

Solihull—Church House—Working Party for making comforts for the Italian troops
Every Monday, 3.0

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals
Every Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 4.30

Wakefield—"The Laurels," St. John's North—Sewing Party. Every Wednesday, 2.30—6.0 and 7.0—9.0

Warwick and Leamington—35, Warwick Street, Leamington—Working Party to make Sand Bags
Every Tuesday and Friday, 2.30

Hospital Garments Every Wednesday, 2.30

Scottish Women's Hospitals.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14th.—A Lecture on the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals will be given by Miss Hunter, at 3 o'clock, at Chingford, by kind permission of Miss Coates.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th.—Walthamstow—A Lantern Lecture will be given, at 7.30, by Miss Douglas Irvine on "Experiences with the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17th.—A Lantern Lecture on the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals will be given at the Goldsmiths' College, 80, Lewisham High Road, at 5.15, by Miss Hunter.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18th.—A Drawing-room Meeting will be held in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals at 19, Lancaster Road, Hampstead, by kind permission of Mrs. Muirhead. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock by Mr. Murray Macdonald, M.P. Speaker: Miss Hunter.

Announcements.

Looking forward to the time when we have won the war, the Theosophical Society in England and Wales have organised a course of ten lectures, at which various aspects of social reconstruction will be put forward. Future ideals as to the Nation and the Empire, Child Life, Women's Position, the New Craftsmanship, the City, the Citizen, and the Household will be discussed by such experts as Miss Margaret McMillan, Mrs. Despard, Mr. Henry Wilson, Mr. William Poel, and Mr. Ebenezer Howard.

The lectures will be given weekly on Saturdays, at 3 p.m., commencing on February 12th. There will be a large number of free seats.

On the 25th inst., at the New Theatre, which has been kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Boucicault, an interesting matinée will be held in aid of the Women's War Club in the Borough Road, Southwark. It is hoped that there will be a full house in view of the deserving nature of the charity which does so much to brighten the lives of the working women of the district (practically all of whom have their men at the front), in providing free reading and writing facilities, a comfortable place for meeting and chatting over knitting or sewing, and in providing generally a wholesome counter-attraction to the street and the public-house. A number of distinguished artists are generously giving their services.

Tickets, at the usual prices, may be obtained at the New Theatre; the U.S. offices, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C. (Telephone: Holborn 5880); and from Miss May Warley, 49, Sandringham Court, Maida Vale, W. (Telephone: Pad. 6886).

THE WEAVING STUDIOS, 6, Denmark Street, W.C.—To prevent misapprehension MISS SKRINE informs all interested that her work at above address continues on the same lines and with the same objects as heretofore. The Weaving Industry lately opened by the Committee of Social Investigation and Reform is a new venture under different management, although at present workers trained by Miss Skrine are employed there.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W.—Meeting, Feb. 16th, 4.30 p.m. "The Women Police Service," by Miss Damer Dawson.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Mrs. Archibald Little will speak on "The Balkan Tangle," on Tuesday, February 15th, 3 p.m., at the N.C.S. Hall, Park Mansions-arcade, Knightsbridge. Admission 1s.

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